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Institution offers superior facilities for
mental and moral culture, combined
with the comforts of a pleasant, well-
ordered home.
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and Tuition, 50c. Total, \$11.00. Extra Studies
voluntary. For particulars apply to
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POETRY.

FADING AWAY.

BY KENTZ.

The sweetest flowers fade away,
Beauty blooms but must decay;
Bright, indeed, is the dawning day,
Even it, too fades away.

Fading away—the loveliest ones die,
Severing the happiest earthly tie;
The strength of man must give away
To fate's decree and fade away.

Spring time comes and life's begun,
The summer follows with its sun;
The fall is o'er, the race is run—
A sad defeat, or a vict'ry won.

There is a gift that will not fade
Mid day or night, or endless shade—
The glorious life God doth give
In an eternity to live.

Campaign Song.

"THE BLEACHED SHIRT."

Air:—"A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea."

BY WM. M. FERGUSON.

Rise in your might, ye Democrats,
Ye stalwarts, brave and true,
Nor falter in the glorious work,
Your honor 'tis to do;
And hold the standard high aloft,
Nor let it trail in dirt,
Which bears a name that spiked the guns,
And bleached the bloody shirt!

No need have we to offer proof,
Of that unshaken faith,
The country, North, South, East and West,
Glow with its honored fame;
For perjury, and jobs and bribes
Cannot be impeach'd—
One change it needs—'till spiked the guns,
The bloody shirt it bleached!

The ruby ensign now no more,
Republican em' war wave,
Who, to attain ignoble ends,
"Would rob the soldier's grave;
Instead of war's dread emblem now
The flag of peace will fly,
Since Hancock's name has spiked the guns,
And bleached the bloody shirt!

No more we'll hear of "Solid South,"
Or "rebel brigadiers"—
They're "solid" for "One Country," and
Of loyal men, are peers;
The true goal for which they strove
At last, their God, is near,
For Hancock now has spiked the guns,
The bloody shirt has bleached!

Extract from Mrs. Mary B. Clarke's letter
to the Raleigh News.
It was pouring rain when we left for
our four miles ride to the railroad, for
a most jolly one, as we had a carriage
which held "us four and no more." But
even the charms of good company could
not keep me from looking the conductor,
Captain B. A. Newland, to his promise of
letting me.

RIDE ON THE ENGINE.

which I mounted at once on reaching the
train, and rode on to Henry's. I prose
won't do justice to that ride; I must
break into rhyme to tell of
A ride on the iron horse's back, a glori-
ous ride and grand,
When I felt his pulses 'neath me throb,
And the rein was in my hand,
And his fiery breath in my face was blown
till my hair was wet with spray,
As through the mountain gorges wild we
dashed over the living spray,
"Ho, fireman, pile the fuel high and keep
the boiler full,
For she has work before her now right up
to the ridge to pull."
So spoke—his face all seamed with scars—
Gordon the engineer,
While Newland, Captain of the train,
commanded in the rear.
The steam king's rage they both have
felt, and both will bear through life
The battle-flags they won from him in
desperate deadly strife.
From the valley green and the ferny lakes
of the winding Swannanoa,
Where the laurel spreads its pink-white
bloom up the mountain's side we tore,
"Two grand! O God, how grand it was!
to scale the frowning peak,
By the side of the silent engineer, who
worked but would not speak.
One moment like an eagle poised on the
topmost height we hung,
The next, with a shriek, a scream, a yell
into utter darkness sprang.
As into the mountain's rock heart with a
jerk and a plunge we go,
Where the convic's torches flicker faint
as they snore-like work below.
Like striped snakes before the train they
run as it slowly rolls,
Or stand in niches at one side like ghosts
of wicked souls;
"Now slack your steam, cries the engineer,
and put on every brake,"
For the height is won, the Blue Ridge gain-
ed, and the down grade we must take.
From the tunnel's mouth like a sinuous
snake, we slowly, slowly glide,
With slackened speed and hated breath
down the mountain's side,
High over head hangs the track we've
passed while a hundred feet below
On a latticed tressel-work, we see the
path we yet must go.
Now treacherous Mud Cut's slowly passed
and the goal is almost won;
The sun has set, and my glorious ride
adown Round Knob is done.

M. B. C.

An extract from the Richmond Enquirer
of June 2nd, 1862, published in the
last issue of the Southern Historical Paper
says:—"The Yankee General, Hancock, said
that the Fifth North Carolina and the
Twenty-fourth Virginia (Regiments) for
their conduct in the battle before Wil-
liamsburg ought to have this word ('Im-
mortal') inscribed upon their banners."

The Raleigh Observer hears that Judge
Buxton will resign his judgeship. He
should do so by all means; he can't afford
to take any other course, if he intends
to make any canvass.—Char. Observer

POLITICAL.

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has no distinc-
tive principles beyond its desire to abrogate
and destroy the Constitution of the United
States."—Raleigh Observer.

*** "In all that the Republican
Party has done for the preservation of the
Union it has been guided by the Constitu-
tion as interpreted by Hamilton, Madison,
Marshall, Webster and Taney."—Col. Lewis
Hanes in the Statesville American.

Our little paper will not allow us to show
the utter fallacy of this statement of Mr.
Hanes, as we would like to do by quoting
from the expressed opinions of the gentle-
men named. We will, therefore, have to
confine ourselves to a few short sentiments ut-
tered by each of the three more prominent.

Mr. Hanes' declarations are in perfect
keeping with his reckless mode of express-
ing facts. Of all the frothy, arrogant, and
indefinite writers of the times, he excels.

Now, when did the Radical party, since
it came into power, begin the work of pre-
serving the Union? Was it begun when it
inaugurated the late bloody war upon the
States? If so, was it guided by the Consti-
tution as interpreted by Hamilton, Madison
and others in prosecuting that war? Surely,
no one at this day will have the temerity
to declare that the Constitution, as inter-
preted by these men, gave the Federal govern-
ment any authority to coerce sovereign
States. The war from beginning to the end
was a clear usurpation of power, according
to the expressed opinions of the statesmen
above named; and Col. Hanes, if he knows
anything, knows it. The Union, according
to these statesmen, and all others of promi-
nence of the constitutional era, is simply a
compact of sovereignties, the terms of the
compact being expressed in the written consti-
tution. Being sovereign before, the States
were not less sovereign after the compact,
since they delegated no sovereignty, but
only certain powers to their agent, the Fed-
eral government. This is clearly shown by
the men who took part in framing the Con-
stitution. Mr. Madison, the father of the
Constitution, says, "a breach of the funda-
mental principles of the compact by a part,
would certainly dissolve the other part from
their obligation to it." Again, "clearly a
breach of any one article by any one party,
leaves the other parties at liberty to consid-
er the whole convention as dissolved." Mr.
Hamilton held that the creature of the
States, which is the general or Federal Gov-
ernment, had no right to coerce a State. He
said, "But how can this force be exerted
on the States collectively against State au-
thority? It is impossible. It amounts to
war between the parties. * * * To co-
erce the States is one of the maddest pro-
jects that ever was devised." * * * Mr.
Webster said: "If the constitution be not
observed in all its parts, the whole of it
ceases to be binding. * * * I have not
hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the
northern States refuse wilfully and delib-
erately to carry into effect that part of the
constitution which respects the restoration
of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no
remedy, the South would no longer be
bound to observe the compact."

The Radical Party a Fraud.

For twenty years the Radical party has
had full control of the General Government,
dispensed the public patronage, and made
persistent war upon the Constitution, opp-
ressed the people and squandered the reve-
nues of the land for selfish purposes. What
a terrible wreck of our institutions, of our
constitutional guarantees, of the peace and
prosperity of the country has been wrought
in that time! This party began the de-
struction of our country by the bloodshed
of the installation of Abraham Lincoln as Presi-
dent of the United States. It was largely
in the minority, Lincoln having received but
little more than a third of the popular vote.
By fraud and violence, intimidation and
bribery, it has succeeded in holding power.
No party ever made a blacker record. No
party was ever less unscrupulous. No party
ever showed less regard for the rights of
freemen, for popular liberty, for law, religion
or the cherished institutions of the peo-
ple. It has trampled every thing in the dust,
torn to shreds the constitution of our fathers,
and forced upon the country the most
detestable and pernicious dogmas as matters
of civil polity at the point of the bayonet.
Yet this bloody faction never held power by
a majority of the popular vote. Out of a vot-
ing population of nearly 5,000,000 Lincoln
received the first time but 1,857,610. Still
he skulked into Washington in disguise be-
hind two sons and was inaugurated by the
mob. The second time he ran in 1864,
his opponent being George B. McClellan,
with all the public patronage, backed by
the army contractors, all the power money
could wield, with hosts of minions, soldiers,
and bayonets at every precinct, to brow-
beat, intimidate and stifle public opinion in
his favor, he was able to increase his first
vote but little over 300,000. It was during
this presidential campaign of 1864, that the
horrible proposition is said to have been
made to arrest and murder from two hun-
dred to one thousand citizens in a given
night, in different parts of the United States
in order to strike terror into the ranks of
the people, and deter them from the polls.
It has been openly charged and never de-
nied that this monstrous crime was entertain-
ed and discussed by the leading Radicals
about Washington at the time; but the plot
came to the ear of the late Thomas Corwin,
whose natural kindness of heart revolted at
the horrible suggestion, and promptly ar-
rested it. Such a plot and crime were in
perfect keeping with the whole tenor of the
Radical Administration. Indeed, a similar
murderous plot was proposed in this State
when it was suggested to arrest and lose
such men as W. A. Graham, Z. B. Vance
and others. And the infamous Radical party
would have carried it out in both cases,
had it felt strong enough to do so, though the
monstrous villainy would have eclipsed in
atrociousity the murder of the first born chri-
stened in the Old Testament Scriptures. Such
is Radicalism—such is its record. Grant
also swung into the Presidential chair on
the supple back of a popular minority. The
States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia
were not allowed to vote at his election, and
all the prominent citizens in the other south-
ern States were disfranchised, yet his major-
ity over Seymour was only 336,000. Out of
a voting population of over 6,000,000, he
received but 2,985,031.

The fraud, Hanes, went in by dint of bri-
bery and perjury, with a popular majority
of more than a quarter of a million of votes
against him. It is fitting therefore, that this
monstrous faction should begin with a
sneak and end its days with a fraud as Presi-
dent.

We have shown that the Radical party
has never been endorsed by a majority of the
people; that it obtained power by violence.
A majority of the American people to-day
hold it in condemnation, and are ready
to strike off the fetters that party forged
for the hands of freemen. They are look-
ing to their leaders for proper counsel,
and silently awaiting the hour to reclaim
their rights and liberties at the ballot
box. Nothing but the cowardice of dem-
agogues, and the selfishness of political
leaders can prevent the democratic masses
from achieving a glorious victory this
year. The whole people are anxious for
a change. Even many honest men in the
Radical party, though they are held and
bound with chains, are yearning for the
overthrow of the centralizing, despotic,

acts of the Federal government, the
mere agent and creature of the States, re-
ducing its creators to the pitiful condition
of dependent provinces, disfranchising their
citizens and forcing upon them military
government instead of a republican form
of government as required by the Constitution.
May be it was the suspension of the writ of
habeas corpus, in a time of profound peace,
in flagrant violation of the Constitution? or
the establishment of the negro Bureau? per-
haps the Enforcement Act was one mode of
preserving the Union in a constitutional
way as understood by Mr. Hanes. If Mr.
Hanes will show one single important act
of the Radical party since it came in to
power that is not directly, or indirectly in
flagrant violation of the Constitution as in-
terpreted by Mr. Hamilton, Madison and
others named, we shall be most happy to
publish it for the benefit of our readers.
Every important act of the Radical party
has been in utter subversion of the Consti-
tution as understood by the great men of
the Constitutional Era, and directly tend-
ing to centralization or despotism. Mer-
e assertion is nothing. We ask Mr. Hanes to
give us the proof.

Washington, July 9.—The following
letter from Gov. Hendricks has been re-
ceived here. It may serve to set at rest
some Republican doubts as to how India-
na intends to vote:

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—I was very glad to re-
ceive your kind letter of the 28th ult. I
very sincerely thank you for it, as my
friend, I want you to feel assured that I
have no grievances growing out of the
Cincinnati convention. The New York
delegation, assured delegations from other
States that I could not carry that State,
and that prevented my support from them.
A State that doubted my ability to carry
New York did well not to support me. I
want you to be assured, also, that I will
most cheerfully and earnestly do my part
to secure success, as will my friends in this
State. We will carry this State. The tick-
et takes very well, and will make some
gains from the Republican ranks. We
have no special return of hard times, such
as you describe as appearing in New Jer-
sey and Pennsylvania, but the impres-
sion prevails that we ought to have a
change of the national administration. I
have no doubt of the success of the ticket.
With best wishes, truly yours,
T. A. HENDRICKS."

No Republican has yet offered any ap-
ology for or explanation of the recent re-
markable utterances of their candidate
Gen. Rufus Barringer. Having no excuse
to make, they wisely refrain from men-
tioning the matter. It cannot for a mo-
ment be believed that they endorse it.
Moderate intelligence would not be guilty
of this.—Charlotte Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lost Records.

An attempt is being made to gather
together the records of the North
Carolina troops in the war of the
revolution and of 1812, but it is diffi-
cult and perhaps a hopeless task. The
records of the revolution are miserably
meagre, consisting, for the most part,
of the vouchers for pay and receipts for
the same. These bear no reference to
reference to the company, regiment or
brigade of the soldier, and are nearly
valueless, of course. The records of the
war of 1812 are complete. Several
copies of the books containing the certified
copies of muster rolls are missing.
These records were a part of those
thrown into the rotunda of the capitol
by order of Chief Justice Pearson
in 1868. At that time the missing
numbers were taken by a party in
this city, now dead. Not long before
his death he stated that he had the
records in his possession and would
return them upon payment of \$50.
The auditor, to whom he made the
proposition, did not entertain it. The
man's relatives now claim to know
nothing of the whereabouts of the
invaluable documents. Thus many
applicants for pension service in that
war may be prepared to get unsatis-
factory answers when they write for a
record of their service. It is a pity
that the records are lost, since they
can never be replaced. The State
owes it to her people, however, to
make an attempt to recover the re-
cords, if it be possible, by any means
in her power.

Yankees Mobbing Negroes.

ATCHISON, KAN., July 14.—C. H.
Peck, contractor for the excavation
work of the packing house of J. M.
Smith, of East Atchison, Mo., hav-
ing engaged several colored men, to
whom he was paying a dollar and a
quarter per day, a drunken mob, armed
with revolvers and knives, made
their appearance on the spot to-day
and compelled them to quit work.
The crowd increased and proceeded
to the brick-yards of Smith & Co.,
where seven colored men were em-
ployed, and compelled a suspension
of all work and drove the negroes
along the river. The mob then num-
bered several hundred and was ad-
dressed by the Mayor of Atchison and others,
urging peace, but without avail. Col-
ored drivers of transfer teams were
compelled to turn back over the
bridge, and the colored parties at the
various freight depots, and other
negroes in town, were hunted up and
sent over into Kansas. The authori-
ties finding all their efforts to quiet the
mob useless telegraphed to Sheriff
Spencer, of St. Joseph, to come and
exercise his authority but he refused
to come. The mob now have possession
of East Atchison and defy the
law and militia. The people of Atchison
who are largely interested in in-
dustries are indignant at these dis-
graceful proceedings, and unless the
officers of Buchanan county, Mis-
souri, do their duty to-morrow, they pro-
pose to take a hand in the affair.

Good Old People.

There is a family of old people
named Baker residing on the Eliza-
beth road, 6 miles from Lumberton,
N. C., who are in a manner indepen-
dent of the world. The old stock
came from Scotland bringing with them
two children; two others were born in
this country. The children may be
said to be paradoxical, having remain-
ed single and together ever since—
when one dies the property goes to the
survivors.

Archie died on the 1st of May last
at the age of 76 years, leaving one
brother, Aleck, aged 80, and one sis-
ter, Sallie, aged 85, and a sister's
child, who is now about 100 years of
age.

They own 1,300 acres of land, most
of it fine unboxed woodland. They
returned 160 head of sheep, and the
woods full of hogs. They sold during

Singular Phenomenon.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—Mr. Stod-
dard, second mate of the brigantine For-
tunate, which arrived on Sunday from
the West Indies, reports that one night
while passing along the coast of Florida
on a recent voyage, a singular phenom-
enon appeared. Just after dark two col-
umns were seen, seemingly about a mile
apart, and rose to the height of nearly
five hundred feet, when they arched to-
wards each other, but did not meet. They
burned with a steady, dull, red color and
did not emit any sparks, but at the arch-
ing portions emitted tremulous rays or
pencilings of light similar to the aurora
borealis. They appeared in sight all
night and gradually faded away as day-
light came. The weather was beautifully
clear and not a cloud was visible the
entire night. On the following day there
was a tremendous thunder storm, accom-
panied by a gale of wind, but no rain.

A Cheap Disinfectant.

At this season of the year disinfectants are not only
needed in the gutters and sewers, but in
a great many of the private lots about the
city. Indeed there are few premises that
do not need them. In the New York
Herald we find "chloride of lead" recom-
mended as the cheapest and most effec-
tive deodorizer and disinfectant known,
and the following receipt for its prepara-
tion is given:

To prepare a solution of chloride of
lead on a small scale for family use, take
on eighth of an ounce of nitrate of lead
and dissolve it in one quart of boiling wa-
ter; then dissolve one ounce of common
salt in five gallons of water; pour the
two solutions together, and when settled
pour off the clear mixed solution and
keep well corked in a demijohn or jug
for use.

A cloth wet with this suspended in the
room will neutralize all offensive vapors
and a little dashed in a privy, sink, drain
or sewer will disinfect and destroy all
noxious gases by combining with them.
It is said to be in general use in England
for purifying sewers.

The German can keep cool over as
well as under fire. Not long since
smoke was seen issuing from under
the floor of a Galveston boarding-
house. The attention of the cook was
called to the circumstance, he looked
at the smoke and then said solemnly:—
"I'll tell you vat I dinks. De rats
knaws a hole in de bottom from de
chimney, and de smoke from de stove
go down wit ter wind."
"But this smoke smells of pine, and
you are burning oak."
"Dot is so. Vell, I dells you vat I
does. So soon as dinner is cooked I
puts out de fire, and den, ven dere
peesh no smoke, ve vill see if de floor
vash on fire or oderwise."

and thieving faction that has cursed the
country with blood and tears and mis-
ery for the last twenty years. The good of the
whole people demands a change. There
is every thing to be gained by a democratic
victory—and every thing to be lost by defeat.
We therefore appeal again to our dem-
ocratic friends to organize. Form Ham-
cock and Jarvis clubs in every township,
and bring out the whole vote. Stand
firmly by the Democratic nominees, and
let no side issues distract your councils
or shake your purpose of victory.

—Ex-Gov. Hendricks.

The Hoosier Leader in Line for Hancock
and Victory—Indiana Safe for the
Democracy.

Special to the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following
letter from Gov. Hendricks has been re-
ceived here. It may serve to set at rest
some Republican doubts as to how India-
na intends to vote:

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—I was very glad to re-
ceive your kind letter of the 28th ult. I
very sincerely thank you for it, as my
friend, I want you to feel assured that I
have no grievances growing out of the
Cincinnati convention. The New York
delegation, assured delegations from other
States that I could not carry that State,
and that prevented my support from them.
A State that doubted my ability to carry
New York did well not to support me. I
want you to be assured, also, that I will
most cheerfully and earnestly do my part
to secure success, as will my friends in this
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have no special return of hard times, such
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sion prevails that we ought to have a
change of the national administration. I
have no doubt of the success of the ticket.
With best wishes, truly yours,
T. A. HENDRICKS."

a few years upward of 500 sheep, be-
sides hogs, poultry and other farm
produce. They make their own cloth-
ing on the old-fashioned loom, and
wear nothing else. They have but
one pocketbook in common, and when
either of them comes to town, they
bring it along and pay as they go.

The mother died a few years ago,
being upward of 100 years of age.
They are active, kind and industrious
old people, attend to their own busi-
ness and are universally respected.

Terrible Explosion—119 Persons Supposed to be Lost.

LONDON, July 15.—An explosion
occurred at twenty minutes past one
this morning in the London and
South Wales Colliery Company's vein
pit, at Risco, six miles from new
port. The shock was violent. It is
supposed a hundred and nineteen
were in the pit at the time, and there
is scarce a probability that any will
be saved. One boy has been found at
the bottom of the shaft, ventilation
being restored in the mine with a
view to exploring for bodies.

The explosion occurred at twenty
minutes past one o'clock, the bodies
of three unfortunate miners were found
near the bottom of the shaft, but they
have not yet been brought up. The
force of the explosion was terrific,
blowing to atoms the ventilating fan
in the upcast air blast. There is no
hope that the men below can exist.
Ventilation is being restored with a
view to exploring. They are in search
of the unfortunate miners. The scenes
about the mine are reported as heart-
rending. There is a large throng of
people present, composed in a great
part by the relatives and friends of the
imprisoned miners. Among them are
many women who are bewailing the
fate of their husbands and sons,
while little children are asking anx-
iously concerning their fathers. Every-
thing possible is being done to ex-
pedite the condition of the men, but
scarcely any one hopes to find one of
the miners alive.

LONDON, July 15.—Another ac-
count of the colliery explosion a Risco
gives the number of men in the pit
at the time as 107. Three brothers
have thus far been discovered.

5:30.—A Cardiff correspondent of
the press association telegraphs as
follows: "There is some confusion
regarding the number of men in the
pit. Recent calculations lessen it to
80, but I am informed that it is not
impossible that over 200 colliers had
gone down. The pit is 280 yards
deep. All the machinery was new
but the black vein seam is an old
one, and is well known in connection
with previous explosions, one of which
in 1860, killed 145 persons."

ROWAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The following appointments of Town-
ship Committees have been made by the
Chairman of the Rowan County Dem-
ocratic Convention, to wit:

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
T. F. BROWN, A. G. Hallyburton, and
John W. Mauney.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES.

Salisbury—Jas. S. McCubbin, Sr., D.
E. Julian, and A. C. Dunham.
Franklin—William R. Fraley, John B.
Foard and R. J. Haltom.
Unity—John A. Bailey, Knox Culbert-
son and Geo. E. McNeill.
Scottish Irish—F. Johnston, John W.
Steele and B. A. Knox.
Mt. Ula—Maj. N. F. Hall, John K. Gra-
ham and Jesse W. Miller.
Locke—Thomas J. Sumner, W. F. Wat-
son and J. F. Robinson.
Atwell—John L. Sloan, John Coleman
and D. M. Cooper.

Litaker's—Dr. Milo A. J. Roseman, P. A.
Sloop and A. H. Heilig.
Gold Hill—Dr. L. W. Coleman, Moses J.
Barger and F. H. Manney.
Morgan's—John Wilson Miller, M. C.
Morgan and Paul C. Shaver.
Providence—Lewis Agner, S. A. Earn-
heart and Alexander Power.
[The Salisbury Democrat will please
copy.]

The idea of Radical papers talking about
having saved the Union. They know the
Radical party did every thing in its power
to destroy the Union. They made war up-
on the States in violation of the Constitu-
tion, and after the war, they excluded all
the Southern States from the Union and
made military provinces of them. They
chose and have persisted in the methods of
destruction instead of preservation. They
look upon the Constitution as an India-
rubber bag to be expanded at will, and to suit
their purpose. They understand it as ex-
plained by Abe Lincoln, Stanton, Thad
Stevens and Ben-Butler; and those men
were "breathing signs of the war—the
devil's own hieroglyphics of this his last
ter-piece of crime.

They own 1,300 acres of land, most
of it fine unboxed woodland. They
returned 160 head of sheep, and the
woods full of hogs. They sold during

the war of the revolution and of 1812, but it is diffi-
cult and perhaps a hopeless task. The
records of the revolution are miserably
meagre, consisting, for the most part,
of the vouchers for pay and receipts for
the same. These bear no reference to
reference to the company, regiment or
brigade of the soldier, and are nearly
valueless, of course. The records of the
war of 1812 are complete. Several
copies of the books containing the certified
copies of muster rolls are missing.
These records were a part of those
thrown into the rotunda of the capitol
by order of Chief Justice Pearson
in 1868. At that time the missing
numbers were taken by a party in
this city, now dead. Not long before
his death he stated that he had the
records in his possession and would
return them upon payment of \$50.
The auditor, to whom he made the
proposition, did not entertain it. The
man's relatives now claim to know
nothing of the whereabouts of the
invaluable documents. Thus many
applicants for pension service in that
war may be prepared to get unsatis-
factory answers when they write for a
record of their service. It is a pity
that the records are lost, since they
can never be replaced. The State
owes it to her people, however, to
make an attempt to recover the re-
cords, if it be possible, by any means
in her power.

It is necessary to have a record of
the troops who served in the war of
the revolution, and any definite in-
formation furnished the adjutant-
general's office will be received with
thanks.—Raleigh Observer.